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EXAMINER

ELLIS, RICHARD L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2183

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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/391,647
Filing Date: September 07, 1999
Appellant(s): SAVILLE ET AL.

Frank C. Nicholas
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

MAILED

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Technology Center 2100

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This is in response to the appeal brief filed June 7, 2004.

(1) *Real Party in Interest*

A statement identifying the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) *Related Appeals and Interferences*

A statement identifying the related appeals and interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the decision in the pending appeal is contained in the brief.

(3) *Status of Claims*

The statement of the status of the claims contained in the brief is correct.

This appeal involves claims 14-26.

(4) *Status of Amendments After Final*

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) *Summary of Invention*

The summary of invention contained in the brief is correct.

(6) *Issues*

The appellant's statement of the issues in the brief is correct.

(7) *Grouping of Claims*

The appellant's statement in the brief that certain claims do not stand or fall together is not agreed with because although applicant has stated that the claims should not stand or fall together, applicant has not presented arguments related to the separate patentability of the claims sufficient to prevent all claims from standing or falling together. As per MPEP 1206.

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"Merely pointing out differences in what the claims cover is not an argument as to why the claims are separately patentable."

In the arguments, applicant has merely pointed out the differences in what the claims cover in regards to the applied reference, and has therefore not adequately argued for the separate patentability of the claims as required by MPEP 1206.

(8) *Claims Appealed*

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(9) *Prior Art of Record*

The following is a listing of the prior art of record relied upon in the rejection of claims under appeal.

4,454,578 Matsumoto et al. 6-1984

(10) *Grounds of Rejection*

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims 14-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Matsumoto et al., U.S. Patent 4,454,578. Note, pages 270, 436, and 1280 of Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Inc., 1990, are cited as extrinsic evidence to explain the meaning of the terms "expand" and "uncompressed". The use of an evidentiary reference under 35 USC 102 is permitted and outlined in MPEP 2131.01(II).

As to claim 14, (appellant's narrowest independent claim), Matsumoto et al. taught:

A method of forming instructions	fig. 1a-2f, which show various instruction format forms, col. 1 lines 5-22
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for execution in a processing system, said method comprising:	fig. 4, showing a block diagram of a processing system, col. 4 lines 46-51
providing an opcode portion determining at least one instruction to be performed by the processing system; and	col. 1 lines 14-17, stating that the leading field is an operation code, and col. 17 lines 50-54, stating that the operation code indicates the function of the instruction
providing a first parameter byte	fig. 1a, 1b: the first parameter byte being the "1", "TYPE", and "LENGTH" fields, col. 1 lines 14-22, col. 1 line 62 to col. 2 line 2, and col. 2 line 40 to col. 3 line 29
including a first set of data value bits,	fig. 1a, 1b: the first set of data value bits being the 3-bit "LENGTH";
and a first expansion bit	<p>fig. 1a, 1b: the first expansion bit being a special encoding of the 3-bit "LENGTH" field, that encoding being a length of zero ("000") as shown on fig. 1b.</p> <p>It is noted that appellant's claim uses "The transitional term 'comprising', which is synonymous with 'including,' 'containing,' or 'characterized by,' [and] is inclusive or open-ended and does not exclude additional, unrecited elements or method steps." (MPEP 2111.03). Therefore, a 3-bit field anticipates a "bit" due at least to use of the term "comprising".</p>
indicative of whether the processing system expands the first set of data value bits	<p>fig. 1a, 1b: when the 3-bit "LENGTH" value field of fig. 1a is set to "000" (a length of zero) the system expands the "LENGTH" field to 8 bits (fig. 1b, 8-bit "LENGTH" field) from 3 bits (fig. 1a, 3-bit "LENGTH" field).</p> <p>The definition of the word "expand" is "expand 1: to open up; unfold 2: to increase the extent, number, or scope of: enlarge ..." <i>Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary</i>, 1990, Merriam-Webster Inc.</p> <p>By expanding from a 3-bit "LENGTH" field (fig. 1a) to an 8 bit "LENGTH" field (fig. 1b) when the 3-bit "LENGTH" field is "000", the system has increase[d] the extent, number, or scope: enlarge[d] the "LENGTH" field.</p>
OR	

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reads any additional parameter bytes including additional sets of data value bits.	fig. 1a: when the 3-bit "LENGTH" field is anything other than "000", the system multiplies the value of length by 4 or 8 and <u>reads additional parameter bytes</u> ("LITERAL VALUE") based upon the calculated value (col. 3 lines 15-20, and col. 10 lines 48-57 showing that the system reads the data bytes corresponding to the "LITERAL VALUE").
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As to claim 15, Matsumoto et al. taught that the first byte further had a sign bit indicative of whether the first set of data value bits represented a positive number or a negative number (col. 2 lines 59-62, the first byte contains a bit that indicates presence or absence of sign, presence of sign meaning a signed number, or one that represents either a positive or negative value).

As to claim 16, Matsumoto et al. taught providing a second parameter byte including a second set of data value bits, and a second expansion bit indicative of whether the processing system expands the second set of data value bits or reads any additional parameter bytes including additional sets of data value bits (col. 1 lines 46-50, by decoding regardless of the number of operand specifiers, Matsumoto et al. is indicating the presence of plural operand specifiers, and col. 1 lines 55-62, indicating decoding of a "last" operand specifier in parallel with an immediately preceding operand specifier, thereby further indicating plural operand specifiers).

As to claim 17, Matsumoto et al. taught that the first byte had a sign bit indicative of whether the first set of data value bits and the second set of data value bits collectively represent a positive number or a negative number (col. 2 lines 59-62, each set of data

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value bits contains an indicator of signed or unsigned, signed being a number that is positive or negative).

As to claim 18, Matsumoto et al. taught providing a third set of data value bits, and a third expansion bit indicative of whether the processing system expands the third set of data value bits or reads any additional parameter bytes including additional sets of data value bits (col. 1 lines 46-50, by decoding regardless of the number of operand specifiers, Matsumoto et al. is indicating the presence of plural operand specifiers, and col. 1 lines 55-62, indicating decoding of a "last" operand specifier in parallel with an immediately preceding operand specifier, thereby further indicating plural operand specifiers, plural encompasses three).

As to claim 19, Matsumoto et al. taught that the first byte further had a sign bit indicative of whether the first set of data value bits, the second set of data value bits and the third set of data value bits collective represent a positive number or a negative number (col. 2 lines 59-62).

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As to claim 20, (one of appellant's two broadest independent claims), Matsumoto et al. taught:

A method of forming instructions	fig. 1a-2f, which show various instruction format forms, col. 1 lines 5-22
for execution in a processing system, said method comprising:	fig. 4, showing a block diagram of a processing system, col. 4 lines 46-51
providing an opcode portion determining at least one instruction to be performed by the processing system; and,	col. 1 lines 14-17, stating that the leading field is an operation code, and col. 17 lines 50-54, stating that the operation code indicates the function of the instruction
providing a parameter portion	fig. 1a, 1b, the <u>parameter portion</u> being the "1", "TYPE", "LENGTH", and "LITERAL VALUE" fields, col. 1 lines 14-22, col. 1 line 62 to col. 2 line 2, and col. 2 line 40 to col. 3 line 29
including a plurality of data value bits,	fig. 1a, 1b: the <u>plurality of data value bits</u> being the "LITERAL VALUE" field;
and a first indicator	fig. 1a, 1b: the <u>first indicator</u> being the 3-bit "LENGTH" field of fig. 1a, or the 8-bit "LENGTH" field of fig. 1b.
representative of a number of the plurality of data value bits.	col. 3 lines 15-20, the value of the "LENGTH" field is multiplied by 4 or 8 depending upon the TYPE field, and the result is the <u>size</u> (or <u>number of bits</u>) of the "LITERAL VALUE" field.

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As to claim 21, (second of appellant's two broadest independent claims),

Matsumoto et al. taught:

A method of forming instructions	fig. 1a-2f, which show various instruction format forms, col. 1 lines 5-22
for execution in a processing system, said method comprising:	fig. 4, showing a block diagram of a processing system, col. 4 lines 46-51
providing an opcode portion determining at least one instruction to be performed by the processing system; and,	col. 1 lines 14-17, stating that the leading field is an operation code, and col. 17 lines 50-54, stating that the operation code indicates the function of the instruction
providing a parameter portion	fig. 1a, 1b, the <u>parameter portion</u> being the "1", "TYPE", "LENGTH", and "LITERAL VALUE" fields, col. 1 lines 14-22, col. 1 line 62 to col. 2 line 2, and col. 2 line 40 to col. 3 line 29
including a plurality of data value bits,	fig. 1a, 1b: the <u>plurality of data value bits</u> being the "LITERAL VALUE" field;
and a first indicator	fig. 1a, 1b: the <u>first indicator</u> being the 3-bit "LENGTH" field of fig. 1a, or the 8-bit "LENGTH" field of fig. 1b.
representative a number of bytes in the parameter portion.	col. 3 lines 15-20, the value of the "LENGTH" field is multiplied by 4 or 8 depending upon the TYPE field, and the result is the <u>size (in bytes when TYPE indicates units of 8 bits) of the "LITERAL VALUE" field</u> . This length, when added to the size of the "1", "TYPE", "LENGTH" and "000" (for fig. 1b) fields results in the size of the entire parameter portion, as shown at the cited location on col. 3.

As to claim 22, when dependent upon either claim 20 or 21, Matsumoto et al. taught that the parameter portions further includes [sic] a second indicator representative of whether to expand the plurality of data value bits (fig. 1a, 1b: when the 3-bit "LENGTH" value field of fig. 1a is set to "000" (a length of zero), i.e., a "second" indicator, the first indicator being a length field set to anything other than zero, the

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system expands the "LENGTH" field to 8 bits (fig. 1b, 8-bit "LENGTH" field) from 3 bits (fig. 1a, 3-bit "LENGTH" field), see rejection of claim 14, supra., for additional explanation of the "expansion").

As to claim 23, when dependent upon either claim 20 or 21, Matsumoto et al. taught that the first byte further had a sign bit indicative of whether the first set of data value bits represented a positive number or a negative number (col. 2 lines 59-62, the first byte contains a bit that indicates presence or absence of sign, presence of sign meaning a signed number, or one that represents either a positive or negative value).

As to claim 24, when dependent upon either claim 20 or 21, Matsumoto et al. taught that the opcode portion defined a number of parameters in the parameter portion (col. 4 lines 24-35).

As to claim 25, when dependent upon either claim 20 or 21, Matsumoto et al. taught that the opcode portion defines an uncompressed length of the plurality of data value bits (col. 4 lines 36-38 showing that the length field indicates the full length of the operand and col. 3 lines 15-20, showing how the length field defines the full length of the operand).

Additionally, *Webster's* [id] defines "un" and "compressed" as:

"²UN- *prefix* 1 : do the opposite of : reverse (a specified action)"

"¹compressed 1 : pressed together : reduced in size or volume (as by pressure) 2 : flattened as though subjected to compression".

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Therefore, "uncompressed" as defined by *Webster's* means to do the opposite of reducing in size or volume. Therefore, an "uncompressed length" is a length that is the opposite of a reduced size or volume length, or in other words, a full length. Because Matsumoto et al.'s length is a full length (col. 3 lines 15-20, showing how the length field defines the full length of the operand) it is the opposite of a reduced size or volume length, or an "uncompressed length".

As to claim 26, when dependent upon either claim 20 or 21, Matsumoto et al. taught that the parameter portion includes a plurality of parameter bytes (fig. 1a-3f, col. 1 lines 46-50 and 55-63), and that the opcode portion determined the order of arrangement of the plurality of parameter bytes (col. 4 lines 24-42, additionally, this aspect is inherent in the design of a machine instruction set).

(11) Response to Argument

Appellant argues in the brief at pg. 9:

"*Matsumoto* fails to teach or suggest a compression of the LITERAL VALUE fields of the specifiers whereby the LITERAL VALUE fields would have to be expanded during a decoding of the operand specifiers. Thus, *Matsumoto* fails to disclose, teach or suggest a need for an expansion bit in the operand specifier wherein the expansion bit indicates whether the data bits of the LITERAL VALUE field should be expanded by decoder 505."

This is not found persuasive because appellant's claims do not claim compression of any fields, much less compression of a "LITERAL VALUE" field. Accordingly, appellant is arguing a feature of the invention not specifically stated in the claim language, which is improper. Claimed subject matter, not the specification, is the measure of invention. Limitations in the specification cannot be read into the claims for

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the purpose of avoiding the prior art. *In re Self*, 213 USPQ 1,5 (CCPA 1982); *In re Priest*, 199 USPQ 11,15 (CCPA 1978).

"It is the claims that measure the invention." *SRI Int'l v. Matshita Elec. Corp.*, 775 F.2d 1107, 1121, 227 USPQ 577, 585 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (en banc).

"The invention disclosed in Hiniker's written description may be outstanding in its field, but the name of the game is the claim." *In re Hiniker Co.*, 47 USPQ2d 1523, 1529 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

"[A]s an initial matter, the PTO applies to the verbiage of the proposed claims the broadest reasonable meaning of the words in their ordinary usage as they would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, taking into account whatever enlightenment by way of definitions or otherwise that may be afforded by the written description contained in the applicant's specification." *In re Morris*, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027 (Fed. Cir. 1997).

"limitations appearing in the specification will not be read into the claims, and ... interpreting what is meant by a word in a claim 'is not to be **confused with adding an extraneous limitation** appearing in the specification, which is improper'." *Intervet Am., v. Kee-Vet Labs.*, 12 USPQ2d 1474, 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1989)(citation omitted).

"it is entirely proper to use the specification to interpret what the patentee meant by a word or phrase in the claim, ... this is not to be confused with adding an extraneous limitation appearing in the specification, which is improper. By 'extraneous,' we mean a limitation read into a claim from the specification wholly apart from any need to interpret ... particular words or phrases in the claim." *In re Paulsen*, 31 USPQ2d 1671, 1674 (Fed. Cir. 1994) (citation omitted).

Appellant's claims merely recite "a first set of data value bits" which is a significantly broader phrase than "LITERAL VALUE" field, and as well, merely recite "expand[ing]" the "first set of data value bits", where the word "expand" is significantly broader than the word "compression". As was clearly detailed in the rejection of appellant's claims above, Matsumoto et al. clearly taught "a set of data value bits" and as well clearly taught "expanding" those data value bits exactly as the word "expand" is

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defined in the English language. Accordingly, *Matsumoto et al.* does indeed meet appellant's very broad claim language.

Appellant argues in the brief at pg. 9:

"Moreover, *Matsumoto* teaches the short literal mode specifier and the long literal mode specifier are two separate and distinct operand specifiers. ... Thus, *Matsumoto* can not be interpreted as proposed by Examiner Ellis that the 000 field of the long literal mode specifier indicates an expansion of the short literal mode specifier whenever the address is greater than 56 bits negates any purpose for expanding the short literal mode specifier."

This is not found persuasive because as is clearly seen from figs. 1a and 1b, as well as from *Matsumoto et al.*'s description of figs. 1a-1d at col. 2 line 56 to col. 3 line 29, both the short literal and long literal specifiers begin with a single "1" bit. Following that single "1" bit is a "TYPE" field, which as described by *Matsumoto et al.* is identical between both specifiers (col. 2 lines 59-62, col. 2 line 67 to col. 3 line 2, and col. 3 lines 14-20. Therefore, the first three bits of both specifiers have exactly the same meaning, and it is impossible to discern a short literal specifier from a long literal specifier from the first three bits.

Next, in both specifiers, is a three bit field, labeled "LENGTH" in fig. 1a, and showing a "000" value in fig. 1b. The definition for the "LENGTH" field given by *Matsumoto et al.* (col. 2 lines 59-66) indicates that for a short literal it may indicate a length from 4 bits to a maximum of 56 bits of LITERAL VALUE size when the "Length field is 7" (col. 2 line 66). By indicating a minimum size of 4 bits (obtained from the formula "Length" X 4' at col. 3 line 17) *Matsumoto et al.* indicates that the minimum value for LENGTH in fig. 1a is one, or the binary bit pattern "001". With a maximum

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length obtained when the "Length field is 7" (col. 2 line 66), Matsumoto et al. indicates a binary bit pattern of "111" for LENGTH. Accordingly, for the short literal specifier, binary values of "001" (one) to "111" (seven) are used for indicating the length.

This encoding of the LENGTH field above has one bit pattern unaccounted for, that pattern being a zero "000" value. As is seen from fig. 1b, Matsumoto et al. uses the zero value as a special flag to differentiate a long literal specifier from a short literal specifier. The "000" value in fig. 1b is positioned in the identical three bits as the "LENGTH" field in fig. 1a, and because the "1" and "TYPE" have identical definitions for both specifiers, the only way to determine if a specifier is indicating a short literal or a long literal is to look at the length field value. If the length field value is anything other than "000" it is indicating a short literal, if the length field value is "000" it indicates a long literal. Accordingly, the short and long literal specifiers are actually one and the same specifier, and not two separate specifiers as argued by appellant. When the specifier has a 3-bit length value of one to seven, it indicates a short literal, and when the 3-bit length value is zero, it indicates a long literal.

Appellant argues in the brief at pg. 10:

"The Appellants respectfully assert that Matsumoto clearly fails to disclose, teach or suggest 'providing a first parameter byte including ... a first expansion bit indicative of whether the processing system expands the first set of data value bits or reads any additional parameter bytes including additional sets of data value bits' as recited in independent claim 14." (emphasis unchanged)

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This is not found persuasive because as was clearly shown in the rejection of claim 14 above, Matsumoto et al. does indeed "expand" ("to increase the extent, number, or scope of: enlarge") the first set of data value bits.

Appellant argues in the brief at pg. 11:


"The Appellants respectfully assert that Matsumoto clearly fails to disclose, teach or suggest "wherein the parameter portions further includes [sic] a second indicator representative of whether to expand the plurality of data value bits" as recited in independent claim 22." (emphasis unchanged)

This is not found persuasive because as was clearly pointed out above, Matsumoto et al. taught a first indicator (3-bit length field having a value of one to seven) and as well taught a second indicator (3-bit length field having a value of zero) which indicates "expansion" ("to increase the extent, number, or scope of: enlarge") of the length field to 8-bits.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.


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Respectfully submitted,


RICHARD L. ELLIS
PRIMARY EXAMINER

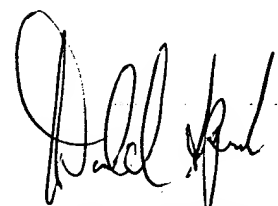
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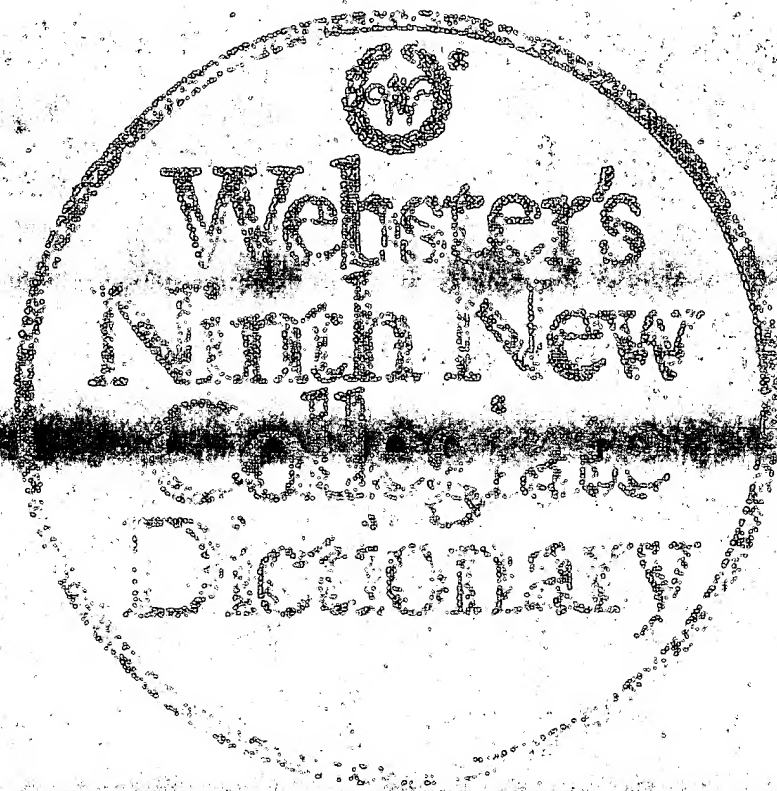

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— *com-pli-men-ta-ri-ly* \-men-trə-lē, -(mən-ter-ə-lē, -ment-ə-rə-lē) *adv*

complimentary close *n* (1919) : the words (as *sincerely yours*) that conventionally come immediately before the signature of a letter and express the sender's regard for the receiver — called also *complimentary closing*

com-pline \kām-plān, -plīn/ *n*, often *cap* [ME *compline*, *comple*, fr. OF *comple*, modif. of LL *completa*, fr. L *tem.* of *completus* complete] (13c) : the seventh and last of the canonical hours

com-plot \kām-plōt/ *n* [MF *complot* crowd, plot] *archaic* (1577) : PLOT, CONSPIRACY

com-plot \kām-plōt, kām-\\ *vb*, *archaic* (1579) : PLOT

com-ply \kām-plī/ *vi* *com-plied*; *com-ply-ing* [It *complire*, fr. Sp *cumplir* to complete, perform what is due, be courteous, fr. L *comple* to complete] (1602) 1 *obs* : to be ceremoniously courteous 2 : to conform or adapt one's actions to another's wishes, to a rule, or to necessity

com-po \kām-pō/ *n*, *pl* *compos* [short for *composition*] (1823) : any of various composition materials

com-po-nent \kām-pō-nant, kām-, kām-\\ *n* [L *component-*, *componens*, prp. of *componere* to put together — more at *COMPOUND*] (1645) 1 : a constituent part : INGREDIENT 2 *a* : any one of the vector terms added to form a vector sum or resultant *b* : a coordinate of a vector; also : either member of an ordered pair of numbers *syn* see *ELEMENT*

com-po-nen-tial \kām-pō-nen-shəl/ *adj*

com-ponent *adj* (1664) : serving or helping to constitute : CONSTITUENT

com-port \kām-pōrt, -pōrt/ *vb* [MF *comporter* to bear, conduct, fr. L *comportare* to bring together, fr. *com-* + *portare* to carry — more at *PORT*] (1589) : to be fitting : ACCORD (acts that ~ with ideals) ~ *vi* : BEHAVE *esp* : to behave in a manner conformable to what is right, proper, or expected (~ed himself well in the emergency) *syn* see *BEHAVE*

com-port \kām-pōrt, -pōrt/ *n* (1771) : COMPOTE 2

com-port-ment \kām-pōrt-mənt, -pōrt-/ *n* (1599) : BEARING, DEMEANOR

com-posed \kām-pōz/ *vb* *com-posed*; *com-posed-ing* [MF *composere*, fr. L *componere* (perf. indic. *composui*) — more at *COMPOUND*] (15c) 1 *a* : to form by putting together : FASHION (a committee composed of three representatives—*Current Biog.*) *b* : to form the substance of : CONSTITUTE (composed of many ingredients) *c* : to produce (as columns or pages of type) by composition 2 *a* : to create by mental or artistic labor : PRODUCE (~ a sonnet sequence) *b* : (1) : to formulate and write (a piece of music) (2) : to compose music for 3 : to deal with or act on so as to reduce to a minimum (~ their differences) 4 : to arrange in proper or orderly form (~ her clothing) 5 : to free from agitation : CALM, SETTLE (~ a patient) ~ *n* : 1) : practice composition

com-posed \-pōz/ *adj* (1607) : free from agitation : CALM *esp* : SELF-POSSESSED. *syn* see *COOL* — *com-posed-ly* \-pōz-d-lē/ *adv* — *com-posed-ness* \-pōz-d-nəs/ *n*

com-poser \kām-pō-zər/ *n* (1597) : one that composes; *esp* : a person who writes music

com-posing room *n* (1737) : the department in a printing office where typesetting and related operations are performed

com-posing stick *n* (1679) : a tray with an adjustable slide that a compositor holds in one hand and sets type with the other

com-po-si-ble \kām-pōz-ə-bəl, kām-/ *adj* *esp* Brit *kām-pō-zit* [L *compositus*, pp. of *componere*] (15c) 1 : made up of distinct parts; *a* : *cap* : relating to or being a modification of the Corinthian order combining angular ionic volutes with the acanthus-circled bell of the Corinthian *b* : of or relating to a very large family (Compositae) of dicotyledonous herbs, shrubs, and trees often considered to be the most highly evolved plants and characterized by florets arranged in dense heads that resemble single flowers *c* : factorable into two or more prime factors other than 1 and itself (8 is a positive ~ integer) 2 : combining the typical or essential characteristics of individuals making up a group (the ~ man called the Poet—Richard Poirier) 3 of a statistical hypothesis : specifying a range of values for one or more statistical parameters — *compare* *SIMPLE* 10 — *com-po-si-ble-ly* *adv*

com-po-si-tion \kām-pō-zish-ən/ *n* [ME *composicion*, fr. MF *composition*, fr. L *compositio*, *compositus*, fr. *compositus*] (14c) 1 : the act or process of composing; *specif* : arrangement into proper proportion or relation and *esp* : into artistic form *b* : (1) : the arrangement of type for printing (hand ~) (2) : the production of type or typographic characters (as in photocomposition) arranged for printing 2 : the manner in which something is composed *b* : general makeup (the changing ethnic ~ of the city—Leonard Buder) *c* : the qualitative and quantitative makeup of a chemical compound 3 : mutual settlement or agreement 4 : a product of mixing or combining various elements or ingredients 5 : an intellectual creation; *a* : a piece of writing; *esp* : a school exercise in the form of a brief essay *b* : a written piece of music *esp* : of considerable size and complexity 6 : the quality or state of being compound 7 : the operation of forming a composite function; *also* : COMPOSITE FUNCTION — *com-po-si-tion-al* \-zish-nəl, -nəl/ *adj* — *com-po-si-tion-ally* \-lē/ *adv*

com-po-si-tor \kām-pō-zit-ər/ *n* (1533) : one who sets type

com-po-si-tor-ship \kām-pō-zit-ər-ship/ *n* [L *lit.* : having mastery of one's mind] (1616) : of sound mind; memory and understanding

com-post \kām-pōst, *esp* Brit *pōst*/ *n* [MF, fr. ML *compositum*, fr. L *neut.* of *compositus*, *compositus*, pp. of *componere*] (1587) 1 : a mixture that consists largely of decayed organic matter and is used for fertilizing and conditioning land 2 : MIXTURE, COMPOUND

com-post-ure \kām-pō-zhər-/ *n* (1647) : 1 : calmness or repose; *esp* : of mind; bearing, or appearance : SELF-POSSESSION

com-pote \kām-pōt/ *n* [F, fr. OF *composte*, fr. L *composita*, fem. of *compositus*, pp.] (1693) 1 : a dessert of fruit cooked in syrup 2 : a glass, porcelain, or metal usu. with a base and stem from which pates, fruits, nuts, or sweets are served

com-pound \kām-paund, kām-/ *vb* [ME *componere*, fr. L *componere*, fr. *com-* + *ponere* to put — more at *COMPOUND*] (14c) 1 : to put together (parts) so as to form a whole

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exophthalmic /ˌɛk.səˈfθəl.mɪk/ *adj* (NL, fr. Gk *exophthalmos* having prominent eyes, fr. *ex* out + *ophthalmos* eye; akin to Gk *opsis* eye — more at *EYE*) (1872): abnormal protrusion of the eyeball — *exophthalmic* /ˌɛk.səˈfθəl.mɪk/ *adj*

exorbitance /ˌɛɡ.zərˈbɪt.əns/ *n* (1611) 1: an exorbitant action or procedure; esp: excessive or gross deviation from rule, right, or propriety 2: the tendency or disposition to be exorbitant

exorbitant /ˌɛɡ.zərˈbɪt.ənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *exorbitans*, *exorbitans*, *exorbitare* to deviate, fr. L *ex* + *orbita* track, rut — more at *ORBIT*] (15c) 1: not coming within the scope of the law 2: exceeding in intensity, quality, amount, or size the customary or appropriate limits *syn* see *EXCESSIVE* — *exorbitantly* *adv*

exorcise also *exorcize* /ˌɛk.sərˈsɪz, -sɔːr/ *vt* -cised also -cized; -cising also -cizing [ME *exorcisen*, fr. MF *exorciser*, fr. LL *exorcizare*, fr. Gk *exorkizein*, fr. *ex* + *orkizein* to bind by oath, adjure, fr. *orkos* oath; akin to Gk *herkas* fence, *Larcire* to mend] (1546) 1 *a*: to expel (an evil spirit) by adjuration *b*: to get rid of (something troublesome, menacing, or oppressive) 2: to free of an evil spirit — *exorciser* *n* — *exorcism* /ˌɛɡ.zərˈsɪz.əm/ *n* (14c) 1: the act or practice of exorcising 2: a spell or formula used in exorcising — *exorcist* /ˌɛɡ.zərˈsɪst/ *n* — *exorcistic* /ˌɛk.sərˈsɪst.ɪk/ *adj* — *exorcistically* /ˌɛk.sərˈsɪst.ɪ.kəl/ *adv*

exordium /ˌɛɡ.zərˈdɪ.əm/ *n*, *pl* -diums or -dia /-ɛ-ə/ [L, fr. *exordiri* to begin, fr. *ex* + *ordini* to begin — more at *ORDER*] (1577): a beginning or introduction esp. to a discourse or composition — *exordial* /ˌɛɡ.zərˈdɪ.əl/ *adj*

exo-skel-e-ton /ˌɛk.səˈskel.əˈtɒn/ *n* (1847) 1: an external supportive covering of an animal (as an arthropod) 2: bony or horny parts of a vertebrate produced from epidermal tissues — *exo-skel-e-ton* /ˌɛk.səˈskel.əˈtɒn/ *adj*

exo-sphere /ˌɛk.səˈsfɪ.ər/ *n* [ISV] (1949): the outer fringe region of the atmosphere of the earth or a planet — *exo-spher-ic* /ˌɛk.səˈsfɪ.ər.ɪk/ *adj*

exospore /ˌɛk.səˈspɔːr/ *n* [ISV] (1859): an asexual spore formed by abstraction from a parent cell

exostosis /ˌɛk.səˈstɒs.ɪs/ *n*, *pl* -toses /-sɪz/ [NL, fr. Gk *exostosis*, fr. *ex* out of + *osteon* bone — more at *EX-OSSEOUS*] (1736): a spur or bony outgrowth from a bone or the root of a tooth

exoteric /ˌɛk.səˈtɛr.ɪk/ *adj* [L & Gk; L *exotericus*, fr. Gk *exōterikos*, lit., external, fr. *exōterō* more outside, compar. of *exō* outside — more at *EXO*] (1655) 1 *a*: suitable to be imparted to the public (the ~ doctrine) — *compare* *ESOTERIC* *b*: belonging to the outer or less initiatic circle 2: relating to the outside — *EXTERNAL* — *ex-ot-er-i-cal-ly* /ˌɛk.səˈtɛr.ɪ.kəl/ *adv*

exothermic /ˌɛk.səˈθɛr.mɪk/ *adj* or *exothermal* /ˌɛk.səˈθɛr.məl/ *adj* [ISV] (1884): characterized by or formed with evolution of heat — *exothermic-ally* /ˌɛk.səˈθɛr.mɪ.kəl/ *adv* — *exothermic-ity* /ˌɛk.səˈθɛr.mɪ.sɪ.ti/ *n*

exotic /ˌɛk.səˈtɪk/ *adj* [L *exoticus*, fr. Gk *exōtikos*, fr. *exō* (1599) 1: introduced from another country; not native to the place where found 2: *archaic*, *OUTLANDISH* 3: strikingly or excitingly different or unusual *ex-ot-ic-ly* /ˌɛk.səˈtɪ.kəl/ *adv* — *ex-ot-ic-ness* /ˌɛk.səˈtɪ.kən.s/ *n* — *ex-ot-ic-ness* /ˌɛk.səˈtɪ.kən.s/ *n* (1645): one of a plant (animal) that is exotic 4: *STRIP-TEASE* (to perform at a strip-tease show) — *exotic* /ˌɛk.səˈtɪk/ *n* (1876): a thing having an exotic theme or nature; esp. a literary or artistic theme having an exotic theme or nature; *exoticism* /ˌɛk.səˈtɪ.sɪz.m/ *n* (1877): the quality or state of being exotic 5: *EXOTIC* 6: *EXOTIC* 7: *EXOTIC* 8: *EXOTIC* 9: *EXOTIC* 10: *EXOTIC* 11: *EXOTIC* 12: *EXOTIC* 13: *EXOTIC* 14: *EXOTIC* 15: *EXOTIC* 16: *EXOTIC* 17: *EXOTIC* 18: *EXOTIC* 19: *EXOTIC* 20: *EXOTIC* 21: *EXOTIC* 22: *EXOTIC* 23: *EXOTIC* 24: *EXOTIC* 25: *EXOTIC* 26: *EXOTIC* 27: *EXOTIC* 28: *EXOTIC* 29: *EXOTIC* 30: *EXOTIC* 31: *EXOTIC* 32: *EXOTIC* 33: *EXOTIC* 34: *EXOTIC* 35: *EXOTIC* 36: *EXOTIC* 37: *EXOTIC* 38: *EXOTIC* 39: *EXOTIC* 40: *EXOTIC* 41: *EXOTIC* 42: *EXOTIC* 43: *EXOTIC* 44: *EXOTIC* 45: *EXOTIC* 46: *EXOTIC* 47: *EXOTIC* 48: *EXOTIC* 49: *EXOTIC* 50: *EXOTIC* 51: *EXOTIC* 52: *EXOTIC* 53: *EXOTIC* 54: *EXOTIC* 55: *EXOTIC* 56: *EXOTIC* 57: *EXOTIC* 58: *EXOTIC* 59: *EXOTIC* 60: *EXOTIC* 61: *EXOTIC* 62: *EXOTIC* 63: *EXOTIC* 64: *EXOTIC* 65: *EXOTIC* 66: *EXOTIC* 67: *EXOTIC* 68: *EXOTIC* 69: *EXOTIC* 70: *EXOTIC* 71: *EXOTIC* 72: *EXOTIC* 73: *EXOTIC* 74: *EXOTIC* 75: *EXOTIC* 76: *EXOTIC* 77: *EXOTIC* 78: *EXOTIC* 79: *EXOTIC* 80: *EXOTIC* 81: *EXOTIC* 82: *EXOTIC* 83: *EXOTIC* 84: *EXOTIC* 85: *EXOTIC* 86: *EXOTIC* 87: *EXOTIC* 88: *EXOTIC* 89: *EXOTIC* 90: *EXOTIC* 91: *EXOTIC* 92: *EXOTIC* 93: *EXOTIC* 94: *EXOTIC* 95: *EXOTIC* 96: *EXOTIC* 97: *EXOTIC* 98: *EXOTIC* 99: *EXOTIC* 100: *EXOTIC*

ex-pan-sion-ary /ˌɛk.sənˈʃən.ər.i/ *adj* (1936): tending to expand (an ~ economy)

ex-pansion-ism /ˌɛk.sənˈʃən.ɪz.m/ *n* (1899): a policy of territorial expansion by a nation — *ex-pansion-ist* /ˌɛk.sənˈʃən.ɪst/ *n* — *ex-pansion-ism* /ˌɛk.sənˈʃən.ɪz.m/ *n*

ex-pansive /ˌɛk.sənˈsɪv/ *adj* (1651) 1: having a tendency to expand 2: causing or tending to cause expansion; characterized by high spirits, generosity, or readiness (grew ~ after dinner) *b*: marked by or indicative of euphoria and delusions of self-importance (an ~ patient) by expansion: as *a*: having a great expanse: *SIZEABLE* *DETAILED* 5: characterized by richness, abundance, or fullness (~ living) — *ex-pansive-ly* *adv* — *ex-pansive-ness* *n* — *ex-pansiv-ity* /ˌɛk.sənˈsɪv.ə.ti/ *n* (1837): the quality of being expansive; esp. the capacity to expand

ex-par-té /ˌɛk.səˈpɑːr.ti/ *adv* or *adj* [ML] (1672): on the side or party only — used of legal proceedings 2: from a partisan point of view

ex-pa-ti-ate /ˌɛk.səˈpɑːt.i.ə/ *vi* -at-ed; -at-ing [L *expatriari* to wander, digress, fr. *ex* + *spatium* space, *spatiari* to wander] (1535) 1: to move about freely or at will *syn* see *WANDER* 2: to speak or write at length or in detail (was expatiating on the fabric — Thomas Hardy) — *ex-pa-ti-a-tion* /ˌɛk.səˈpɑːt.i.ə.ʃən/ *n*

ex-pa-tri-ate /ˌɛk.səˈpɑːr.i.ə/ *vi* -at-ed; -at-ing [ML *expatriare* to leave one's own country, fr. L *ex* + *patria* try, fr. fem. of *patrius* of a father, fr. *pater*, *pater* father] (1784) 1: to withdraw (oneself) from residence or allegiance to one's native country 2: *BANISH* 3: *EXILE* 4: *EXILE* 5: *EXILE* 6: *EXILE* 7: *EXILE* 8: *EXILE* 9: *EXILE* 10: *EXILE* 11: *EXILE* 12: *EXILE* 13: *EXILE* 14: *EXILE* 15: *EXILE* 16: *EXILE* 17: *EXILE* 18: *EXILE* 19: *EXILE* 20: *EXILE* 21: *EXILE* 22: *EXILE* 23: *EXILE* 24: *EXILE* 25: *EXILE* 26: *EXILE* 27: *EXILE* 28: *EXILE* 29: *EXILE* 30: *EXILE* 31: *EXILE* 32: *EXILE* 33: *EXILE* 34: *EXILE* 35: *EXILE* 36: *EXILE* 37: *EXILE* 38: *EXILE* 39: *EXILE* 40: *EXILE* 41: *EXILE* 42: *EXILE* 43: *EXILE* 44: *EXILE* 45: *EXILE* 46: *EXILE* 47: *EXILE* 48: *EXILE* 49: *EXILE* 50: *EXILE* 51: *EXILE* 52: *EXILE* 53: *EXILE* 54: *EXILE* 55: *EXILE* 56: *EXILE* 57: *EXILE* 58: *EXILE* 59: *EXILE* 60: *EXILE* 61: *EXILE* 62: *EXILE* 63: *EXILE* 64: *EXILE* 65: *EXILE* 66: *EXILE* 67: *EXILE* 68: *EXILE* 69: *EXILE* 70: *EXILE* 71: *EXILE* 72: *EXILE* 73: *EXILE* 74: *EXILE* 75: *EXILE* 76: *EXILE* 77: *EXILE* 78: *EXILE* 79: *EXILE* 80: *EXILE* 81: *EXILE* 82: *EXILE* 83: *EXILE* 84: *EXILE* 85: *EXILE* 86: *EXILE* 87: *EXILE* 88: *EXILE* 89: *EXILE* 90: *EXILE* 91: *EXILE* 92: *EXILE* 93: *EXILE* 94: *EXILE* 95: *EXILE* 96: *EXILE* 97: *EXILE* 98: *EXILE* 99: *EXILE* 100: *EXILE*

ex-pect /ˌɛk.spekt/ *vb* [L *expectare* to look forward] (15c) to look at, fr. *spectus* pp. of *specere* to look — more at *ARCHAIC*; *WAIT* 2: to look forward 3: to be the birth of one's child — used in progressive tenses (I am ~ing to see you next month) ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: *AWAIT* 2: *SUPPOSE* 3: *SUPPOSE* 4: *SUPPOSE* 5: *SUPPOSE* 6: *SUPPOSE* 7: *SUPPOSE* 8: *SUPPOSE* 9: *SUPPOSE* 10: *SUPPOSE* 11: *SUPPOSE* 12: *SUPPOSE* 13: *SUPPOSE* 14: *SUPPOSE* 15: *SUPPOSE* 16: *SUPPOSE* 17: *SUPPOSE* 18: *SUPPOSE* 19: *SUPPOSE* 20: *SUPPOSE* 21: *SUPPOSE* 22: *SUPPOSE* 23: *SUPPOSE* 24: *SUPPOSE* 25: *SUPPOSE* 26: *SUPPOSE* 27: *SUPPOSE* 28: *SUPPOSE* 29: *SUPPOSE* 30: *SUPPOSE* 31: *SUPPOSE* 32: *SUPPOSE* 33: *SUPPOSE* 34: *SUPPOSE* 35: *SUPPOSE* 36: *SUPPOSE* 37: *SUPPOSE* 38: *SUPPOSE* 39: *SUPPOSE* 40: *SUPPOSE* 41: *SUPPOSE* 42: *SUPPOSE* 43: *SUPPOSE* 44: *SUPPOSE* 45: *SUPPOSE* 46: *SUPPOSE* 47: *SUPPOSE* 48: *SUPPOSE* 49: *SUPPOSE* 50: *SUPPOSE* 51: *SUPPOSE* 52: *SUPPOSE* 53: *SUPPOSE* 54: *SUPPOSE* 55: *SUPPOSE* 56: *SUPPOSE* 57: *SUPPOSE* 58: *SUPPOSE* 59: *SUPPOSE* 60: *SUPPOSE* 61: *SUPPOSE* 62: *SUPPOSE* 63: *SUPPOSE* 64: *SUPPOSE* 65: *SUPPOSE* 66: *SUPPOSE* 67: *SUPPOSE* 68: *SUPPOSE* 69: *SUPPOSE* 70: *SUPPOSE* 71: *SUPPOSE* 72: *SUPPOSE* 73: *SUPPOSE* 74: *SUPPOSE* 75: *SUPPOSE* 76: *SUPPOSE* 77: *SUPPOSE* 78: *SUPPOSE* 79: *SUPPOSE* 80: *SUPPOSE* 81: *SUPPOSE* 82: *SUPPOSE* 83: *SUPPOSE* 84: *SUPPOSE* 85: *SUPPOSE* 86: *SUPPOSE* 87: *SUPPOSE* 88: *SUPPOSE* 89: *SUPPOSE* 90: *SUPPOSE* 91: *SUPPOSE* 92: *SUPPOSE* 93: *SUPPOSE* 94: *SUPPOSE* 95: *SUPPOSE* 96: *SUPPOSE* 97: *SUPPOSE* 98: *SUPPOSE* 99: *SUPPOSE* 100: *SUPPOSE*

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